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The American Republics

PAN AMERICAN DAY

Address by the President ¹

[Released to the press by the White House April 15]

In the year 1890, on April fourteenth, and without fanfare of trumpets, an inter-American conference unanimously adopted a resolution providing that "there shall be formed by the countries represented in this Conference an association under the title of the International Union of American Republics."

The tasks of the new organization were simple. They were to collect and distribute commercial information, to publish a bulletin, to provide trade information, and to carry forward the work of promoting sound business relations.

But behind these prosaic words there was the driving force of a great American conception which had been gathering headway for 60 years.

The ideal originated in the mind of Simon Bolívar; and a kindly history has preserved for us the draft he had written in 1825, sketching his purpose and objective.

His aim was peace for the Americas. His hope was that the American example might eventually give peace to the entire world. His plan was stated in a single, brilliant sentence: "The New World takes shape in the form of independent nations, all joined by a common law which would control their foreign relations and would offer them the stabilizing force of a general and permanent Congress." The

result, as you know, was the calling of the Conference of Panamá in 1826.

At that time, it took bold minds even to dream of universal peace. And yet, the Congress of Panamá gave clear expression to precisely that aspiration. Before that time, there had been but two systems of peace known to the world. One of them had been the peace of universal conquest, which Rome had achieved and lost and which Napoleon had vainly endeavored to imitate. The other was the dangerous and temporary peace of balance of power—which even in 1826 was plainly no permanent solution.

At the Congress of Panamá, the American nations proclaimed the ideal of a Cooperative Peace: the peace of free equals, freely agreeing to settle whatever differences might arise among them by none but pacific means—determined to cooperate with each other for the greater good of all.

Never before had any group of nations been asked to renounce the splendors of indefinite conquest and to achieve their true grandeur by peaceful cooperation. Yet that was precisely what the Americas were considering.

The dream of Bolívar was not realized at the Congress of Panamá. But it did remain a hope, an inspiration. To the writers, the poets, the dreamers, who kept the ideal of Cooperative Peace alive through the imperialist nineteenth century we owe an everlasting debt of gratitude.

¹ Delivered before the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., April 15, 1940, and broadcast.

In spite of several attempts to bring to a realization the ideal of inter-American unity, more than 6 decades went by before the seed began to grow. I am proud of the fact that on that occasion the initiative came from the United States. In 1888, President Cleveland approved an act of Congress authorizing him to call a conference of the American countries in order that there might be worked out a peaceful plan for the settling of disagreements and disputes and a means of encouraging such reciprocal relations as would benefit all.

It was that inter-American conference, 50 years ago, that set up the International Union of the American Republics, the anniversary of which we are observing today. In opening the conference, James G. Blaine expressed its high purpose in the following words: "We believe that a spirit of justice, of common and equal interest between the American states, will leave no room for an artificial balance of power like unto that which has led to wars abroad and drenched Europe in blood."

Fifty years of unrelenting effort have brought our republics far along the road that leads to this goal. Today, as never before, our nations have reason to appreciate the fruits of that progress. For today we are again face to face with the old problem.

Universal and stable peace remains a dream. War, more horrible and destructive than ever, has laid its blighting hand on many parts of the earth. Peace among our American nations remains secure because of the instruments we have succeeded in creating. They embody, in great measure at least, the principles upon which, I believe, enduring peace must be based throughout the world.

Peace reigns today in the Western Hemisphere because our nations have liberated themselves from fear. No nation is truly at peace if it lives under the shadow of coercion or invasion. By the simple process of agreeing that each nation shall respect the integrity and independence of the others, the New World has freed itself of the greatest and simplest cause of war. Self-restraint and the acceptance of

the equal rights of our neighbors as an act of effective will has given us the peace we have had and will preserve that peace so long as we abide by this ultimate moral law.

Peace reigns among us today because we have agreed, as neighbors should, to mind our own businesses. We have renounced, each and all of us, any right to intervene in each other's domestic affairs, recognizing that free and independent nations must shape their own destinies and find their own ways of life.

Peace reigns among us today because we have resolved to settle any dispute that should arise among us by friendly negotiation in accordance with justice and equity, rather than by force. We have created effective machinery for this purpose and we have demonstrated our willingness to have full recourse to that method.

Peace reigns among us because we have recognized the principle that only through vigorous and mutually beneficial international economic relations can each of us have adequate access to materials and opportunities necessary to a rising level of economic well-being for our peoples. In every practicable way we are seeking to bring this vital principle to its realization.

We of this hemisphere have no need to seek a new international order; we have already found it. This was not won by hysterical outcries or violent movements of troops. We did not stamp out nations, capture governments, or uproot innocent people from the homes they had built. We did not invent absurd doctrines of race supremacy or claim dictatorship through universal revolution.

The inter-American order was not built by hatred and terror. It has been paved by the endless and effective work of men of good will. We have built a foundation for the lives of hundreds of millions. We have unified these lives by a common devotion to a moral order.

The Cooperative Peace in the Western Hemisphere was not created by wishing; and it will require more than words to maintain it. In this association of nations, whoever touches any one of us touches all of us. We have only asked that the world go with us in the path of

peace. But we shall be able to keep that way open only if we are prepared to meet force with force if challenge is ever made.

Today we can have no illusions. Old dreams of universal empire are again rampant. We hear of races which claim the right of mastery. We learn of groups which insist they have the right to impose their way of life on other nations. We encounter economic compulsions shrewdly devised to force great areas into political spheres of influence.

All of this is not of mere academic interest. We know that what happens in the Old World directly and powerfully affects the peace and well-being of the New. It was for this very reason that we have adopted procedures that enable us to meet any eventuality. At Buenos Aires we agreed that we would consult should our peace be threatened. At Lima we agreed to stand together to defend and maintain the absolute integrity of every American nation from any attack, direct or indirect, from beyond the seas. At Panamá we worked out ways and means for keeping war away from this hemisphere. I pray God that we shall not have to do more than that; but should it be necessary, I am convinced that we should be wholly successful. The inner strength of a group of free people is irresistible when they are prepared to act.

In my conception, the whole world now is

struggling to find the basis of its life in coming centuries.

I affirm that that life must be based on positive values.

The value of love will always be stronger than the value of hate, since any nation or group of nations which employs hatred eventually is torn to pieces by hatred within itself.

The value of a belief in humanity and justice is always stronger than the value of belief in force, because force at last turns inward, and if that occurs each man or group of men is finally compelled to measure his strength against his own brother.

The value of truth and sincerity is always stronger than the value of lies and cynicism. No process has yet been invented which can permanently separate men from their hearts and consciences or can prevent them from seeing the results of their ideas as time rolls by. You cannot make men believe that a way of life is good when it spreads poverty, misery, disease, and death. Men cannot be everlastingly loyal unless they are free.

We acclaim today the symbol of 50 years of the American way. We are determined to continue on that way in friendship. We are determined that our mutual relations be built upon honor and good faith. We are determined to live in peace and to make that peace secure. We are determined to follow the path of free peoples to a civilization worthy of free men.

Address by Laurence Duggan *

[Released to the press April 15]

Fifty years ago the young republics of our western world established a physical and spiritual center to symbolize the unity of the Americas. That landmark in history was the institution which we all know as the Pan American Union. Little did its founders imagine that they were establishing what is today

the oldest and most successful association of sovereign governments which exists in the world. It is to this association that we pay honor today.

The conception of a covenant among the nations of the New World is as old as their independence. That intrepid and gallant soldier and statesman, Simon Bolívar, who brought freedom to so many countries, had a vision of the Americas working together to promote their common civilization under guarantees of peace. The dream of Bolívar was

*Delivered in the National Radio Forum of the Washington *Evening Star*, over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C., April 15, 1940. Mr. Duggan is Chief of the Division of the American Republics, Department of State.

not immediately realized. The Conference at Panamá in 1826, called at his inspiration, failed to establish an association of nations. But it did provide a goal. It was a happy accident of history that the greatest demonstration of the unity of the Americas should have taken place last year in the same city at which the first inter-American meeting took place over a hundred years ago. I feel sure Bolívar would have agreed that his dream was approaching realization because never was the solidarity of the New World more strong or dynamic; never was there a greater determination to work together for the attainment of mutual ideals, to protect the New World from the ravages of war in the Old. I cannot think of any more fitting tribute to that profound thinker than the homage paid him by the delegates who gathered in the flickering candle-light in the same room where the first inter-American conference was held. Here in silence and in reverence representatives from every country paid honor to this man who had the vision of the cooperative and peaceful relationship which today characterizes the Americas.

The attainment of the goal of Bolívar has been a slow process of careful building. Gradual progress rather than overnight change has been our way. I think this was both natural and desirable. As young countries we were all faced with immense responsibilities—the necessity of hammering out of experience the forms of government best fitted to individual needs, the task of putting new fields under the plow, of opening new mines to production, and of creating new industries. Our energies were fully occupied in overcoming pressing internal problems. There was little time to consider the basis of relations with one another.

Increasing political stability and expanding commerce brought a quickening awareness of the existence of other countries. This was followed by a perception that many interests were common to all and that these interests might best be furthered through joint action. Out of this recognition of a community of interests and of joint responsibilities came the

establishment 50 years ago of the Pan American Union.

Today the Pan American Union is performing a vital and indispensable role. From the office of limited functions in commerce which it was in 1889, it has grown in stature and importance to be the center of manifold activities of mutual interest to all of us. Each year, as it demonstrates its ability to perform the tasks already assigned to it, it is given new tasks. Indeed, there is scarcely any limit to the worthwhile and useful assistance it can render with advantage to our American collectivity as a whole.

I should like to contrast briefly the situation of 50 years ago with that of today in several respects.

At the first inter-American conference in 1890, education, literature, the arts, and the sciences were not even discussed; nor at succeeding conferences, except in certain narrow commercial aspects, until after the World War. This is an interesting commentary on the early emphasis in inter-American relations. The several countries were ready to enter into international agreements that would aid the exchange of peace and the maintenance of peace. But apparently they did not consider it as important to encourage knowledge and understanding among each other. It is undeniable that commerce has the inevitable result of widening general knowledge. But it is also undeniable that our scant knowledge of the countries south of us is a result of what has been a predominant commercial interest in them. Our businessmen have been too occupied in their own affairs to appreciate the cultural and spiritual values of the other American republics. Too frequently they have fallen into the lamentable error of judging a country by its physical conveniences or lack of them. They have arrived at the country of their new home with fixed and preconceived ideas that because the local way of life is different it is not so good. They have often made no attempt to learn the language, to make friends, to read the local literature, to study its folkways, in short to identify their lives with the country where they found themselves.

This closed way of life, bad as it is for our business representatives, has other and perhaps more harmful effects. A country is judged by the behavior, the ideas, the habits, and customs of its citizens. If its citizens abroad are representatives solely of one segment of its life, and the interests of that segment do not include music, painting, books, the theater, it is inevitable that the appraisal of that country will be far from flattering.

That is exactly how the United States has been judged by the other American countries and why that appraisal is critical. We have been considered crude, severe, and materialistic, a people afraid of leisure, lacking in sensitivity, and devoid of soul. Undeniably there are people who answer to these characteristics. But we all know that they are not representative of the people of the United States as a whole.

Fortunately this appraisal is changing. American business is becoming aware that it is not enough for its representatives abroad to sit in their offices and handle their affairs through interpreters. It is at last recognizing that a knowledge of local habits and customs is indispensable, that ability to speak Spanish or Portuguese is useful, and that an interest in local affairs brings appreciation.

Moreover, throughout our country there is a quickening interest in our neighbors to the south of us. This interest arises from something more than a desire to expand commerce. It is an interest of our people, of farmers, artists, musicians, workers, school children—a desire that springs from a deep inner conviction that it is important that we know our neighbors better. This is thoroughly heartening, but it also gives some pause. It is one of our traits to throw ourselves into some new interest or cause with energy and enthusiasm. New committees are formed, new activities organized. Sometimes these new interests partake of a fad. It is also a characteristic that we switch interests quickly. Nothing would be more disastrous than such a course to inter-American understanding. If the present white-hot zeal is followed by the chill of in-

difference and casualness, the friendly relations now so earnestly talked about might be set back for generations.

Happily most of the present interest is solid and deep-rooted in a gradual development. Seeds sown years ago and carefully nurtured by years of patient effort are now bearing fruit. A few examples will make this clear. The courses offered by our colleges and universities on the civilization of the other American countries have increased in number and attendance since 1895, when the University of California established a course on history and institutions, considered then a great novelty. Today the number of such courses, excluding those devoted to the Spanish and Portuguese languages, reaches nearly a thousand. Turn to the publication of books on the other American countries. During the 5 years between 1919 and 1923, 66 books were published; during the 5 years between 1934 and 1938, 603 books were published. The stimulus for much of this activity came from the Pan American Union. Its Division of Intellectual Cooperation has been performing a magnificent service to all of the American countries.

The 50 years of the Pan American Union have seen an intensification of commerce between the Americas. The volume of commerce has expanded, as well as the variety of products exchanged. This increase in trade continued almost without interruption until the world economic depression, which caused great hardship for all but particularly for small nations largely dependent upon export markets for one or two principal raw material products. With the purpose of protecting their economies, many countries adopted restrictive measures which still further diminished trade. Just when most nations were beginning to enjoy a resumption of trade, powerful overseas nations began to impose trade techniques to gain political objectives. This was recognized by President Roosevelt in his Pan American Day speech of last year when he stated:

"Should the method of attack be that of economic pressure, I pledge that my own country will also give economic support, so that no

American nation need surrender any fraction of its sovereign freedom to maintain its economic welfare. This is the spirit and intent of the Declaration of Lima: the solidarity of the continent."

The policies of our Government have been directed forwards, forestalling the arise of any such contingency as that contemplated by the President.

Under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act, which happily has just been extended for 3 years more, agreements have been signed with 11 of the other American countries designed to increase the flow of trade. The Congress has enacted legislation authorizing the President to detail officers of this Government to assist and advise the governments of the other American republics. Under this authority, highway engineers, public health specialists, customs and statistical experts, tax and fisheries experts, and financial and economic analysts have assisted several of our neighbors.

Closely allied to this work has been the encouragement given by the Department of Commerce to the importation into this country from the other American republics of products formerly obtained in Central Europe and other sources no longer available. In addition, the Department of Agriculture has for several years been carrying on detailed studies looking forward to obtaining from the countries south of us assured supplies of noncompetitive agricultural products to fill our essential needs. Rubber, quinine, and Manila hemp are three of the products under investigation. Finally, our Government has implemented the carrying out of programs of development of the national economies and natural resources of our neighbors by certain carefully considered, modest credits extended by the Export-Import Bank in cooperation with United States manufacturers and exporters.

The outbreak of widespread war in Europe last fall engendered grave economic problems for the Americas. An Inter-American Committee was established, with its seat at Wash-

ington, to study and advise upon these problems. The most important outcome of its deliberations is the proposal for the establishment by the governments of the American republics of an Inter-American Bank. Such an institution has been under study for 50 years. It was suggested at the first inter-American conference and later was recommended for study to our Congress by President Benjamin Harrison. The definitive project for the establishment of an Inter-American Bank which the Secretary of State has characterized as "a step of major importance in the development of inter-American financial and economic cooperation" is rapidly nearing completion. It is expected that an inter-American convention regarding it will be signed by a number of the 21 countries within a few weeks. It is provided that the bank shall come into existence upon the ratification of the convention by at least five nations.

Fifty years ago when our fathers founded the Pan American Union, the world was at peace. The first years that followed nourished the high hopes entertained by all men of good will that that peace would endure. Various steps to insure that peace were taken. At two international conferences at The Hague the processes of conciliation and arbitration received impetus and definition. At several inter-American conferences peace treaties were signed providing for the peaceful adjustment of differences. This progress was blasted by the World War. From that holocaust none of us have ever fully recovered and out of its festering wounds, which two decades could not heal, there has emerged another war in Europe, the consequences of which are far beyond man's power to predict.

We of the New World owe profound gratitude to the Old. Our civilization has its origin in Europe. Our thought, our art and music, our science, has always been deeply influenced by Europe. We learned from Europe that liberty meant opportunity to develop man's infinite creative potentialities. We learned from Europe that the state was a servant to assist the fullest expression of the individual, not a

master to dominate and regiment his action and thought. We learned from Europe what it meant to give and keep the pledged word.

And now we are faced with the terrible spectacle of attack after attack upon this civilization. We have seen the individual crushed under the military heel of state domination; we have seen freedom of thought, of worship, and of assembly denied with a sneer; we have seen the pledged word discarded like scraps of paper; we have seen lightning attacks upon countries whose only efforts have been to remain neutral; we have seen the total extinction of independent, peace-loving peoples; we have seen militarism gone rampant—all of this has happened within the memory of a 7-year-old child.

We in the Americas cherish our independence. Our forefathers gave their lives to obtain it, our fathers have fought to maintain it, and we are determined to preserve it for our children. We will preserve the peace of this hemisphere, and we will not permit it to be endangered by aggression, however disguised, coming from outside this hemisphere. We will provide a sanctuary here where freedom and liberty and the culture of the Old World may take refuge and be strengthened until peace is restored.

We are prepared to shoulder these responsibilities. Years of working together have laid a firm foundation. Here in the Americas we have undertaken to settle differences by peaceful processes. The solution of many disputed boundaries gives ground for belief that the remaining difficulties of a similar character will soon be removed from the realm of dispute. We have decided that every American nation shall be free to live its own life in its own way. We have agreed not to intervene in the internal affairs of our neighbors. We seek mutual benefit from mutually advantageous trade. We are conscientiously striving through the development of our resources, the expansion of our agricultural and mining activities and of our industries to raise the standard of living of all Americans to higher levels. We are finding increasing time and

opportunity for the encouragement of the sciences, of literature, of music, of the arts, which will strengthen the foundations of our civilization.

Thus, then, is the inter-American way. It is the way of peace and of civilization. Let us strengthen and preserve it forever.

♦ ♦ ♦

FIRE AT COLÓN, PANAMA

[Released to the press April 15]

The American Ambassador to Panama, Mr. William Dawson, on April 14, 1940, sent the Department the following message:

"Fire destroyed yesterday twenty-two blocks in Colón leaving ten thousand people homeless. Only one death and relatively few minor injuries reported. American army has supplied tents and is operating kitchens. General Van Voorhis with whom I flew to Colón this morning has telegraphed War Department recommending that American Red Cross make funds available for emergency relief work during next few days to be conducted by Army and Canal Zone agencies of American Red Cross in cooperation with Panamanian authorities and Panamanian Red Cross.

"I heartily endorse his recommendations. In combating fire and in emergency and relief work Army, Navy and Canal officials have cooperated splendidly with Panamanian authorities in every respect. President Boyd and other Panamanian officials whom we saw in Colón expressed their warm appreciation for assistance given and contemplated relief work which General Van Voorhis discussed with them."

[Released to the press April 16]

Following is a telegram from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama, Dr. Narciso Garay:

"APRIL 15, 1940.

"I am deeply distressed by the catastrophe which befell Your Excellency's country in the fire at Colón.

CORDELL HULL"

DEPARTURE FROM THE UNITED STATES OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF COSTA RICA AND SEÑORA DE CALDERÓN GUARDIA

[Released to the press April 17]

Following are a translation of a message received by the President from the President-elect of Costa Rica, Señor Dr. Rafael A. Calderón Guardia, and President Roosevelt's reply:

"NEW YORK, N. Y.,
April 13, 1940.

"Before beginning the return journey to my country let me be permitted to express to Your Excellency and your distinguished wife the sentiments of my warmest and most enduring gratitude for the honors and thoughtful attentions which have been shown us both by you and by your enlightened Government. In departing from this model Republic, governed by a statesman of your exceptional moral and intellectual stature, I have the feeling that I may one day be able to return, even though only in part, the debt of gratitude which we have contracted.

R. A. CALDERÓN GUARDIA"

"THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 16, 1940.

"I have received with deep appreciation your Excellency's gracious message. It was a great pleasure to receive you and the distinguished members of your party. Please be assured that you have my sincere wishes for your personal welfare and a successful administration. Mrs. Roosevelt joins me in wishing you and Señora de Calderón Guardia a pleasant voyage.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

Following are a translation of a message received by the Secretary of State from the President-elect of Costa Rica, and Secretary Hull's reply:

"NEW YORK, N. Y.,
April 13, 1940.

"In leaving your noble country I feel that it is an honor to express my profound gratitude for the many attentions which you lavished on me and to send you my wishes for your unflinching personal happiness.

R. A. CALDERÓN GUARDIA"

"APRIL 15, 1940.

"Your thoughtful message is deeply appreciated. It was sincerely gratifying to have the opportunity to receive you in this country. You have my very best wishes for your personal welfare and the prosperity of the people of Costa Rica.

CORDELL HULL"

♦ ♦ ♦

FLOODS IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

[Released to the press April 20]

The President sent the following telegram to the President of the Argentine Republic, Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz:

"THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 19, 1940.

"I am deeply distressed by the reports which have reached me of the disastrous floods in Buenos Aires and I extend to you, and through you to the people of Argentina, my deepest sympathy.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

The Secretary of State sent the following telegram to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Dr. José Maria Cantilo:

"APRIL 19, 1940.

"Please accept my most profound sympathy for the losses occasioned by floods in Buenos Aires.

CORDELL HULL"

The Far East

MAINTENANCE OF THE "STATUS QUO" OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press April 17]

In response to inquiries by press correspondents, the Secretary of State made the following statement:

"I have noted with interest the statement by the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs expressing concern on the part of the Japanese Government for the maintenance of the *status quo* of the Netherlands Indies.

"Any change in the status of the Netherlands Indies would directly affect the interests of many countries.

"The Netherlands Indies are very important in the international relationships of the whole Pacific Ocean. The islands themselves extend for a distance of approximately 3,200 miles east and west astride of the Equator, from the Indian Ocean on the west far into the Pacific Ocean on the east. They are also an important factor in the commerce of the whole world. They produce considerable portions of the world's supplies of important essential commodities such as rubber, tin, quinine, copra, et cetera. Many countries, including the United States, depend substantially upon them for some of these commodities.

"Intervention in the domestic affairs of the Netherlands Indies or any alteration of their *status quo* by other than peaceful processes would be prejudicial to the cause of stability, peace, and security not only in the region of the Netherlands Indies but in the entire Pacific area.

"This conclusion, based on a doctrine which has universal application and for which the United States unequivocally stands, is embodied in notes exchanged on November 30,

1908,³ between the United States and Japan in which each of the two Governments stated that its policy was directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo* in the region of the Pacific Ocean. It is reaffirmed in the notes which the United States, the British Empire, France, and Japan—as parties to the treaty signed at Washington on December 13, 1921,⁴ relating to their insular possessions and their insular dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean—sent to the Netherlands Government on February 4, 1922, in which each of those Governments declared that 'it is firmly resolved to respect the rights of the Netherlands in relation to their insular possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean.'

"All peaceful nations have during recent years been earnestly urging that policies of force be abandoned and that peace be maintained on the basis of fundamental principles, among which are respect by every nation for the rights of other nations and nonintervention in their domestic affairs, the according of equality of fair and just treatment, and the faithful observance of treaty pledges, with modification thereof, when needful, by orderly processes.

"It is the constant hope of the Government of the United States—as it is no doubt that of all peacefully inclined governments—that the attitudes and policies of all governments will be based upon these principles and that these principles will be applied not only in every part of the Pacific area, but also in every part of the world."

³ Treaty Series No. 511½.

⁴ Treaty Series No. 669 (43 Stat. 1646).

BOMBING OF AMERICAN MISSIONS IN CHINA

[Released to the press April 15]

The American Ambassador to China, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, has reported to the Department of State that he has received information that Chihkiang was heavily bombed on April 12 and that the Catholic Mission Hospital there was demolished. There were no casualties.

Ambassador Johnson has also received information that the Catholic Mission at Linchwan, Kiangsi, was bombed by Japanese planes on April 13. A building housing refugees was hit, causing many casualties. All Americans were reported safe. The material damage was reported to have been heavy. There was a large American flag painted on the roof of the church, and white crosses marked the other buildings.

Europe

GERMAN INVASION OF DENMARK AND NORWAY

[Released to the press April 15]

Mr. Raymond E. Cox, first secretary of the American Legation at Oslo, Norway, telegraphed the Department on April 13 that the families of five Foreign Service officers are believed well and secure at the Sjusjoen Hotel, about 20 kilometers northeast of Lillehammer. They are the families of the following Foreign Service officers, who have remained at Oslo: First Secretary Raymond E. Cox, Commercial Attaché Thormod O. Klath, Consul Austin R. Preston, Vice Consul Easton T. Kelsey, and Vice Consul Brigg A. Perkins.

The families of Second Secretary James W. Riddleberger, Second Secretary Joel C. Hudson, and Vice Consul Cyrus B. Follmer are now in Stockholm, having left Oslo on April 11. The wife and daughter of Vice Consul Carl Birkeland arrived in Oslo on April 13 from Drammen, Norway. These Foreign Service officers are on duty in Berlin.

Mr. Cox informed the Department on April 14, with regard to welfare telegrams received from the State Department and elsewhere, that the Legation was putting forth every effort to expedite replies but that these efforts were rendered difficult by the fact that communication by telephone, post, and telegraph to nearly every part of Norway except the environs of

the capital had been interrupted and that this situation seemed likely to continued for some time to come. Mr. Cox added that the whereabouts of many persons was unknown even to their immediate relatives, because great numbers had left the capital. In consequence, he said that negative replies might therefore be expected to a considerable number of the Department's inquiries for the present and that if the situation became no worse, there would be at least long delays before the persons referred to in many inquiries could be located.

[Released to the press April 15]

The American Minister to Sweden, Mr. Frederick A. Sterling, reported to the Department of State on April 14 that he is in touch with the American Legation at Oslo twice daily. Mr. Cox informed him April 14 that there were no communications from Oslo by rail to interior points. Thus there is no railway communication between Oslo and Stockholm.

Mr. Sterling reported further that direct passenger communication between Sweden and Denmark is cut off. Telegraphic communication between Stockholm and Copenhagen is now open via Germany on the responsibility of the sender.

Mr. Sterling reported to the Department on April 11 that it was very difficult to estimate the number of Americans in Sweden who would desire repatriation to the United States but that the number would probably be between one hundred and two hundred. Mr. Sterling said that it is true that there are 1,500 Americans in Sweden but that most of them have long been married to Swedes and in all probability will not wish to leave Sweden.

[Released to the press April 15]

The American Minister to Sweden reported to the Department of State that the following wives and minor children of officers of the Legation and Consulate General have been ordered evacuated to the United States:

Mrs. Ethel Snow, wife, and Charles and Christine, children, of Vice Consul William P. Snow.

Mrs. Helen Jenkins, wife, and Douglas, 3d, son, of Third Secretary Douglas Jenkins, Jr.

Mrs. Lillian Alfsen, wife of Vice Consul Fritz A. M. Alfsen.

Consul Lynn W. Franklin, his wife, and four children, proceeding on leave of absence, are accompanying the above.

It is understood that they left Stockholm on the night of April 13 for Genoa via Berlin, to sail on the *Washington* April 20.

It is assumed that they crossed from Sweden to Germany on the Tralleborg-Sassnitz ferry.

[Released to the press April 17]

First Secretary Cox at Oslo, reported to the Department of State on April 17 that every effort is being made to do everything possible at Oslo to arrange evacuation facilities for Americans.

Mr. Cox added that so far as it is known to the Legation, all Americans located in the area of Oslo and vicinity are well.

[Released to the press April 18]

The American Minister to Sweden reports that the women and children of the staff of the Oslo Legation and Consulate General who are now at the Hotel Sjusjoen, near Lillehammer, will be evacuated to Sweden on April 19 or 20

225644-40-3

by Lt. Comdr. Ole O. Hagen, Naval Attaché. They are waiting until the roads are clear of snow.

[Released to the press April 19]

First Secretary Cox at Oslo, Norway, reported on the night of April 18 to the Department of State as follows:

Oslo and the adjacent occupied areas remain quiet.

The first train connection over the Kornsjø route to Swedish stations left in the afternoon of April 18.

A considerable proportion of Americans who so far have registered state that they do not wish to leave Norway immediately. The situation regarding formalities required for Americans to leave Norway, regulations on withdrawal of funds from banks, and availability of foreign exchange is not yet clarified. Exit visas must be obtained from the German passport office which cooperates with the military authorities, but such visas have not yet been given to Americans. The local agent of the United States Lines and some travel agencies now state that they can accept Norwegian kroner in payment of transportation to Genoa only. This situation is subject to quick changes.

The American Legation is in contact with the German and Swedish Legations regarding visa and repatriation problems.

At the present time, the American Legation at Oslo cannot communicate with Americans located outside of the occupied districts in southern Norway.

In another telegram, Mr. Cox reported that the German Legation has stated orally that it has received instructions from the Foreign Office in Berlin to take necessary steps to facilitate departure of American ships, the *Flying Fish* and *Charles R. McCormick*, believed to be at Bergen, and to try to communicate these instructions to German consuls at Bergen and Trondheim. Mr. Cox has asked the German Legation to inform the American consul at Bergen that the vessels may complete their voyages and return to the United States with-

out validation of passports for crew members and that they must carry no American passengers.

[Released to the press April 20]

The First Secretary at Oslo reported to the Department the receipt of a message from Maurice P. Dunlap, American consul at Bergen, through the German Legation, of which the following is a translation: "All Americans at Bergen including officers and crew of the *Flying Fish* and *Charles McCormick* have shifted locality and are in neighboring, safer places, cargo intact, information received from Trondheim that all well."

ESTABLISHMENT OF DIRECT RELATIONS WITH ICELAND

[Released to the press April 16]

The Secretary of State is in receipt of a telegram from the Prime Minister of Iceland, Mr. Hermann Jonasson, informing him that the Icelandic Government is anxious to enter into direct relations with the United States. Mr. Hull has replied that this Government is agreeable in the existing circumstances to the establishment of Icelandic representation and hopes itself to open a consular office at Reykjavik in the near future.

Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.

MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press April 18]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

ARMS EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1940 up to and including the month of March:

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		March 1940	3 months ending March 31, 1940
Angola.....	I (4) V (2)	\$24.00	\$24.00 435.00
Total.....		24.00	459.00
Argentina.....	I (5) III (2) IV (1) V (1) V (2) VII (2)		2,300.00 10.00 602.00 2,720.00 23,400.00 38,652.48 15,007.53
Total.....		5,403.53	83,092.01
Australia.....	I (1) (6) III (1) IV (1) V (1) (2) (3)	221.50 23.68 1,319,830.00 92.00 315,820.00 1,358,720.00	333.25 341.88 1,319,830.00 167.00 368,560.50 1,384,898.00
Total.....		1,674,877.18	3,079,619.43
Belgian Congo.....	I (4) IV (2)	17.29 1.87	17.29 1.87
Total.....		19.16	19.16
Belgium.....	I (1) (4) III (1) IV (2)	217.00 181.00 69.00	217.00 181.00 2,292,000.00 69.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		March 1940	3 months ending March 31, 1940
Belgium—Continued.	V (1)		\$20,745.00
	(2)	\$6,957.00	243,957.00
	(3)		419,400.00
Total		7,424.00	2,976,569.00
Bermuda	I (4)		16.00
Bolivia	I (4)	58.00	445.00
	IV (2)		261.00
	V (2)		64.60
	(3)		45,394.00
	VII (1)	252.32	1,202.32
Total		310.32	47,356.92
Brazil	I (1)		605.00
	(2)	5,438.00	5,438.00
	(4)		2,001.00
	III (1)		203,216.00
	IV (1)	8,000.00	8,863.00
	(2)	104.00	19,728.00
	V (1)	2,800.00	25,100.00
	(2)		71,707.15
	(3)	7,000.00	34,347.00
Total		18,342.00	368,005.15
British Guiana	V (1)		2,500.00
British Honduras	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total			237.50
British North Borneo	I (4)		2.43
Burma	I (4)		73.02
	IV (1)	472.00	472.00
	(2)		43.22
Total		472.00	588.24
Canada	I (1)	7,889.10	12,122.34
	(2)		340.00
	(4)	116,595.84	125,514.41
	(5)		90,000.00
	III (1)	15,457,000.00	15,457,000.00
	IV (1)	607.50	2,516.54
	(2)	491.49	702.52
	(1)	115,600.00	160,900.00
	(2)	45,040.30	124,933.40
	(3)	8,957.00	646,056.35
	VI (2)		36,000.00
	VII (1)	14,732.97	35,824.58
	(2)	1.65	6,307.75
Total		15,765,915.85	16,698,217.89
Chile	I (4)	8.00	338.00
	IV (2)	4,097.00	4,873.00
	V (1)		3,500.00
	(2)		34.00
	VII (2)		12,607.15
Total		4,105.00	21,352.15
China	I (2)		342,830.00
	III (1)	2,244,422.62	2,410,134.62
	(2)	72,490.00	91,736.00
	IV (1)	78.00	117.60
	(2)	5.00	5.00
	V (1)		90,000.00
	(2)	694,675.87	1,756,319.74
	(3)	137,674.72	2,050,875.35
	VII (1)		532,672.00
Total		3,149,346.21	7,274,690.31
Colombia	I (4)		45.00
	IV (1)	1,042.20	1,711.90
	(2)	167.76	411.76
	V (1)		35,000.00
	(2)	1,161.00	1,161.00
	(3)	16,535.00	25,035.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		March 1940	3 months ending March 31, 1940
Colombia—Continued.	VII (1)	\$601.31	\$601.31
	(2)		285.00
Total		19,507.27	64,250.97
Costa Rica	I (4)		4.00
	IV (1)		20.00
	(2)		3.00
	V (2)		435.62
	(3)		4,868.00
	VII (1)	251.54	1,211.24
Total		251.54	6,541.86
Cuba	I (4)	196.00	235.00
	IV (1)		17.50
	(2)	1,546.00	1,969.00
	V (1)	1,700.00	1,700.00
	(2)	700.00	2,500.00
	(3)		2,000.00
	VII (1)		704.28
	(2)	11.00	19.00
Total		4,153.00	9,144.78
Curaçao	IV (2)		6.00
	V (2)		30.00
	(3)	6,250.00	31,550.00
	VII (2)	17.50	17.50
Total		6,267.50	31,603.50
Denmark	V (3)	2,040.00	2,040.00
Dominican Republic	IV (1)		13.00
	(2)		506.00
	V (2)	500.00	1,250.00
	VII (1)	170.00	618.80
Total		670.00	2,387.80
Ecuador	I (1)	90.00	125.00
	(4)	22.00	180.00
	IV (1)		125.00
	(2)	1,374.00	7,128.00
	VII (2)		900.00
Total		1,486.00	8,456.00
Egypt	I (3)	3,310.00	3,310.00
	IV (1)	14.00	31.00
	(2)		315.80
	V (2)		60.00
Total		3,324.00	3,716.80
El Salvador	III (1)	18,200.00	18,200.00
	VII (2)	1,750.00	1,750.00
Total		19,950.00	19,950.00
Finland	I (4)	144.85	3,356,897.85
	IV (1)	951.50	951.50
	(2)	4,539.25	22,334.25
	VII (2)	318,000.00	318,000.00
Total		323,635.60	3,698,183.60
France	I (2)	525,000.00	525,000.00
	(3)		28,308.00
	(4)	85.00	1,617,588.00
	III (1)		55,749,131.70
	(2)		10,237.80
	IV (1)	30.00	30.00
	(2)		367,500.00
	V (2)	7,030.00	6,452,455.73
	(3)	14,000.00	60,098,270.00
Total		546,145.00	124,854,518.23
French Indochina	I (4)		51.00
	IV (1)	3,836.00	5,876.00
	(2)		398.00
Total		3,836.00	6,325.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		March 1940	3 months ending March 31, 1940
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	I (2) (4) (5)	\$135,702.88 104.00	\$135,702.88 907,876.00 800.00
	III (1)	1,861,400.00	1,861,400.00
	IV (1)		132.00
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)	223,300.00	308,083.50
	(3)		2,779.00
	VII (1)	3,715.00	3,715.00
	(2)		400,000.00
Total		2,224,221.88	3,628,489.28
Greece	I (3) (4) (5)	150.00 50.00	150.00 50.00 90,900.00
Total		200.00	91,100.00
Guatemala	IV (1) (2)		150.00 1,280.00
	VII (1)	194.40	194.40
	(2)		3,064.00
Total		1,474.40	4,701.40
Haiti	V (1)		7,000.00
Honduras	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (2)		123.00 71.00 23.00 2,870.00
Total		2,964.00	3,473.00
Hong Kong	I (1) (4) (5)		2,017.75 240.00 1,123.10
	IV (1)	2,127.00	5,783.00
	(2)		67.75
	V (2)	462.00	1,962.00
	VI (2)		40.00
Total		2,829.00	10,993.60
Iceland	IV (1) (2) (3)	1,920.00 94.00	1,920.00 94.00
	V (1)	7,890.00	7,890.00
	(2)	763.00	763.00
Total		10,667.00	10,667.00
India	I (1) (4) (5)	270.52 1,048.21	270.52 3,079.19
	IV (1)	1,183.25	2,689.24
	(2)	221.00	345.00
	V (1)		20,500.00
	(2)	30.00	952.00
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)		695.00
Total		2,752.98	29,874.50
Ireland	V (1) (2) (3)		116,823.00 3,270.60 21,221.00
Total		24,491.00	141,314.60
Italy	V (2)	13,610.00	13,610.00
Jamaica	IV (1) (2)	75.00 27.50	123.00 27.50
Total		102.50	150.50
Kenya	I (4) IV (1) (2)		102.00 96.00 145.00
Total		96.00	343.00
Leeward Islands	VII (2)	162.45	163.45
Mauritius	I (4)		89.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		March 1940	3 months ending March 31, 1940
Mexico	I (1) (5) IV (1) V (1) (2) (3) VI (2) VII (1) (2)	\$52.85 638.00 64,750.00 1,165.00 2,380.00 750.00	\$108.85 112.50 2,118.00 201,500.00 2,938.00 7,280.00 112.50 2,639.50 20,180.00
Total		69,735.85	236,989.35
Netherlands	I (2) (4) (5) V (2) (3)	10,681.00 8,759.69	12,866.00 47.50 155.00 16,360.19 44,600.00
Total		19,440.69	74,028.69
Netherlands Indies	I (4) (5) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)	129.00 22,475.50 158.00 417,106.12	158.74 3,200.00 222,250.10 34,457.90 279.00 417,106.12 7,739.00 145,510.79
Total		439,808.62	830,701.65
New Caledonia	I (4)		203.00
Newfoundland	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)		51.00 82.24 383.00 31.00
Total		383.00	547.24
New Zealand	III (1) IV (1) V (2) (3) VII (1)	1,916,870.00 1,916,870.00	1,916,870.00 202.00 1,600.00 2,390.00 6,125.00
Total		1,916,870.00	1,927,187.00
Nicaragua	VII (1)	1,292.00	1,292.00
Norway	I (1) (2) (4) III (1) (2) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)	414.83 51,606.00 33.71 192.00 52.00 1,515.00	484.83 52,031.00 36,559.71 712,000.00 280.00 222.00 203.00 2,200.00 39,884.00 1,515.00
Total		53,813.54	845,349.54
Panama	I (2) IV (1) (2) VII (1)	 104.00 8.20	3,900.00 156.00 8.20 800.00
Total		112.20	4,864.20
Paraguay	I (4) IV (2)		283.00 7,614.00
Total			7,897.00
Peru	IV (1) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1)	 172.00 600.00	64.00 30,138.50 3,647.00 50,160.00 1,000.00
Total		772.00	85,009.50

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		March 1940	3 months ending March 31, 1940
Portugal.....	I (1) (4) IV (2) V (1) VII (1)		\$51.80 44.00 88.00 1,000.00 355.76
Total.....		1,968.00	4,831.56
Rumania.....	V (2)		600.00
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (1) (2) (4) IV (1)		180.00 227.50 54.00 125.00 82.00
Total.....		54.00	614.50
Straits Settlements.....	I (1)		9.12
Surinam.....	I (2) (4) IV (2)	9,997.00 1.64 2.47	9,997.00 1.64 2.47
Total.....		10,001.11	10,001.11
Sweden.....	I (2) (4) III (2) IV (2) V (2) (3)	8,000.00 5,222.00 4,000.00 233,625.00 7,524.03 329,400.00	108,000.00 128,047.00 4,000.00 233,625.00 101,617.53 1,472,520.00
Total.....		587,771.03	2,047,809.53
Thailand.....	IV (1) V (1) (2) (3)	2,679.40 5,300.00 9,420.00	8,705.40 5,300.00 12,320.00 156,000.00
Total.....		12,099.40	182,325.40
Trinidad.....	V (2) (3)		294.00 6,000.00
Total.....		1,500.00	6,294.00
Turkey.....	III (2) IV (1) (2) V (2)		5,610.00 33.00 6.20 33,234.00 115,760.00
Total.....		33,273.20	121,409.20
Union of South Africa.....	I (1) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)		108.10 171.58 173,608.00 189,628.20 9.00 3,553.00 9,058.15 6,000.00 156.00 40,228.00
Total.....		10,541.28	422,412.33
Uruguay.....	I (4) (1) (2) V (1) (2)	131.00 433.00 555.00 2,900.00 100.40	131.00 433.00 555.00 2,900.00 100.40
Total.....		3,680.40	4,119.40
Venezuela.....	I (1) (2) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	61.40 225.00 36.00 3,411.00 140.20 5,900.00 1,366.00 11,000.00 1,320.61 168.00	100.24 225.00 68.93 24,000.00 4,338.00 190.20 14,900.00 8,966.00 11,000.00 3,017.08 11,927.40
Total.....		12,628.21	78,784.45

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		March 1940	3 months ending March 31, 1940
Yugoslavia.....	V (3)		\$30,780.00
Grand total.....		\$27,016,887.50	170,125,821.83

During the month of March, 334 arms export licenses were issued, making a total of 989 such licenses issued during the current year.

ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1940, up to and including the month of March, under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		March 1940	3 months ending March 31, 1940
Angola.....	I (4) V (2)	\$24.00 400.00	\$24.00 435.00
Total.....		424.00	459.00
Argentina.....	I (4) (5) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)	4.00 2,418.00 783.00 18,900.00 10,151.00 29,165.00 7.53	70.00 2,418.00 642.00 806.00 23,800.00 13,745.48 240,416.00 7.53
Total.....		61,428.53	281,905.01
Australia.....	I (1) (4) III (1) IV (1) V (1) (2) (3)	45.00 39.00 1,138,140.00 15.00 5,468.00 52,467.00 130,890.00	536.75 318.00 6,948,530.00 469.00 9,968.00 129,329.00 183,246.00
Total.....		1,327,064.00	7,272,396.75
Belgian Congo.....	I (4) IV (2)	17.29 1.87	17.29 1.87
Total.....		19.16	19.16
Belgium.....	I (4) V (3)		30.79 28,496.00 68,997.00
Total.....		28,496.00	69,027.79

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		March 1940	3 months ending March 31, 1940
Bermuda.....	I (1) (4)		\$48.00 16.00
Total.....			64.00
Bolivia.....	I (4) V (1) (2) (3)	\$39.00 12,500.00	39.00 12,500.00 1,041.69 9,600.00
Total.....		12,539.00	23,180.69
Brazil.....	I (1) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)	67.00 210.00 81,360.00 3,000.00 3,385.00 5,770.00 15,820.00	605.00 4,612.00 255,240.00 5,633.00 19,878.00 52,983.75 28,288.75 2.00
Total.....		109,612.00	507,106.50
British Honduras.....	IV (1) (2) VII (1) (2)		15.00 18.00 129.20 108.30
Total.....		237.50	270.50
Canada.....	I (1) (2) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VI (2) VII (1) (2)	3,803.28 10.00 4,481.03 1,209.20 745.00 133.70 21,564.00 42,674.29 22,489.40 36,000.00 14,304.00 17,481.00	7,060.38 10.00 7,160.84 1,207,233.00 2,851.30 358.59 94,589.00 64,031.70 160,645.90 36,000.00 35,243.86 36,363.70
Total.....		163,685.70	1,651,548.27
Chile.....	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)	338.00 900.00	386.00 1,491.00 1,309.00 3,500.00 34.00 22,143.00 12,600.00
Total.....		1,238.00	41,463.00
China.....	I (1) (2) (3) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)		1,344.00 117,925.00 850.00 23,753.00 306,650.00 129.60 5,644.00 110,000.00 26,343.00 2,540.00 221,370.00
Total.....		37,383.00	899,234.60
Colombia.....	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)		55.00 587.00 1,166.00 112,600.00 5,678.00 4,000.00 601.00 285.00
Total.....		2,552.00	124,972.00
Costa Rica.....	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3)	4.00 20.00 3.00	4.00 3.00 14,675.00 3,300.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		March 1940	3 months ending March 31, 1940
Costa Rica—Continued.	VII (1)	\$1,211.24	\$1,851.24
Total.....		1,238.24	19,853.24
Cuba.....	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	39.00 120.00 1,700.00 1,800.00 3,876.00 829.28 8.00	123.00 17.50 3,264.00 1,700.00 6,195.00 12,876.00 829.28 8.00
Total.....		8,372.28	25,012.78
Curaçao.....	IV (2) V (1) (2) (3)	6.00 30.00 14,000.00	6.00 1,500.00 30.00 21,000.00
Total.....		14,036.00	22,536.00
Dominican Republic.....	IV (2) V (2) VII (1)		506.00 500.00 618.80
Total.....		1,118.80	1,624.80
Ecuador.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) VII (2)		35.00 183.00 191.00 4,640.00 900.00
Total.....		2,965.00	5,949.00
Egypt.....	IV (1) (2) V (2)		3,519.00 552.80 60.00
Total.....			4,131.80
El Salvador.....	I (4) VII (2)		122.00 1,750.00
Total.....		1,750.00	1,872.00
Finland.....	I (2) (4) III (1) IV (1) V (2) (3) VII (2)		164,650.00 742,065.00 177,660.00 933.00 3,706.00 180,595.00 53,000.00
Total.....		870,456.00	3,769,897.00
France.....	I (2) (3) (4) III (1) (2) IV (2) V (2) (3)	227,500.00 9,981.00 12,350.00 10,183,369.00 13,208.00 18,375.00 641,249.00 777,022.00	234,142.00 23,520.00 12,350.00 24,780,180.00 13,208.00 18,375.00 1,585,856.00 3,759,425.00
Total.....		11,883,054.00	30,727,356.00
French Indochina.....	I (4) IV (2)	51.00 11.00	51.00 11.00
Total.....		62.00	62.00
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	I (2) (3) (4) (5) III (1) IV (1) V (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	337.50 24,556.00 49.00 600.00 8,000.00 211,403.50 332,590.00 1,978.00 40,000.00	337.50 24,556.00 397.00 800.90 6,209,800.00 8,000.00 600,439.50 1,373,803.00 1,978.00 40,000.00
Total.....		594,958.00	8,260,243.90

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		March 1940	3 months ending March 31, 1940
Greece.....	I (3) (4)	\$150.00 50.00	\$150.00 50.00
Total.....		200.00	200.00
Guatemala.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) VII (2)		37.00 12.00 150.00 639.00 3,060.00
Total.....		639.00	3,907.00
Haiti.....	VII (2)		6.00
Honduras.....	I (4) IV (2) V (1) VII (2)		123.00 86.00 50,000.00 200.00
Total.....			50,409.00
Hong Kong.....	IV (1)	2,127.00	5,783.00
India.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)	572.75 972.74 2,006.24 158.00 20,500.00 672.00	848.53 3,641.56 2,195.24 568.31 20,500.00 922.00 1,000.00
Total.....		24,881.73	29,675.64
Ireland.....	V (1)	116,823.00	116,823.00
Jamaica.....	IV (1) (2)	75.00 27.50	346.00 27.50
Total.....		102.50	373.50
Japan.....	V (2)		1,651.00
Latvia.....	V (3)		18,077.00
Mauritius.....	I (1) (4)		251.45 89.00 289.28
Total.....		89.00	540.73
Mexico.....	I (1) IV (1) V (1) (2) (3) (3) VII (1) (2)		56.00 1,480.00 49,750.00 113.00 980.00 351.00 15,939.00 17,819.00
Total.....		68,613.00	207,116.25
Netherlands.....	I (2) (4) (5) (2) III (2) V (2) (2) (3) VII (2)		15,972.00 47.50 135.00 1,312.00 50,841.00 30,515.00 82,668.00 319,343.50
Total.....		82,668.00	319,343.50
Netherlands Indies.....	I (2) (4) (5) (1) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3) VII (2)		1,868.00 681.77 133,200.00 281,075.00 388,264.00 11,406.40 441.17 27,290.00 6,246.00 138,000.00 865,044.34
Total.....		304,754.00	865,044.34
New Caledonia.....	I (4)		203.00
Newfoundland.....	I (1) (4)		31.00 82.24

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		March 1940	3 months ending March 31, 1940
Newfoundland—Continued.	IV (1) (2)	\$383.00 31.00	\$383.00 31.00
Total.....		414.00	547.24
New Guinea, Territory of.....	V (2)		1,500.00
New Zealand.....	IV (1) V (2) (3)		202.00 1,971.15 2,540.00
Total.....			4,713.15
Nicaragua.....	I (4) IV (2) VII (1)		1,264.00 4,035.00 1,292.00
Total.....		1,292.00	6,591.00
Norway.....	I (1) (2) (4) III (1) (2) IV (2) V (1) (2)		70.00 285.00 36,200.00 1,014,076.00 280.00 121.00 2,200.00 644.00
Total.....		1,053,521.00	1,394,223.20
Panama.....	I (2) (4) IV (1) V (1) VII (1)		3,900.00 2,100.00 32.00 1,441.13 1,457.60
Total.....			8,950.73
Paraguay.....	IV (2)	2,112.00	2,112.00
Peru.....	IV (1) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1)		64.00 28,610.00 3,854.00 25,386.00 1,000.00 1,000.00
Total.....		58,850.00	68,136.00
Portugal.....	I (1) (4) IV (2) V (1) (2) VII (1)		51.80 44.00 12.00 2,400.00 33.00 353.76
Total.....			2,896.56
Rumania.....	V (2)		600.00
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (1) (2) (4) IV (1) (2)	180.00 71.00 82.00	180.00 227.50 71.00 82.00 60.52
Total.....		333.00	621.02
Straits Settlements.....	I (1)		9.12
Surinam.....	I (4) IV (2) VII (1)	1.64 2.47	1.64 2.47 193.80
Total.....		4.11	197.91
Sweden.....	I (2) (4) III (1) V (1) (2)	8,000.00 16,247.00 350,900.00	108,000.00 16,307.00 1,559,900.00 65,000.00 111,172.95
Total.....		378,408.00	1,860,379.95
Thailand.....	I (1) (4) IV (1)		17.65 1.93 1,282.00 6,983.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		March 1940	3 months ending March 31, 1940
Thailand—Continued.	V (1)	\$5,300.00	\$5,300.00
	(2)		2,637.00
	(3)	156,000.00	193,120.00
Total		162,582.00	208,059.58
Trinidad	IV (2)		18.00
	V (2)	294.00	3,094.00
	(3)		4,500.00
Total		294.00	7,612.00
Turkey	I (2)		148,135.00
	(5)		138,750.00
	III (1)	2,100.00	1,184,184.00
	(2)	8,820.00	8,820.00
	IV (1)	33.00	14,236.00
	(2)	6.20	1,306.20
	V (2)	25,389.00	55,216.10
	(3)		41,034.00
Total		36,348.20	1,611,681.30
Union of South Africa	I (1)		61.10
	(4)	127.75	136.88
	III (1)		173,600.00
	IV (2)		7.00
	V (1)	1,850.00	1,850.00
	(2)	1,616.88	3,422.96
	(3)		6,000.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,064.00
Total		3,594.63	225,297.94
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	V (3)		120,512.00
Uruguay	I (4)		39.00
	IV (1)		433.00
	(2)		243.00
Total			715.00
Venezuela	I (1)	61.40	61.40
	(2)	245.00	245.00
	(4)	36.00	32.00
	III (1)	28,000.00	28,000.00
	IV (1)	2,289.00	2,820.00
	(2)	143.20	190.20
	V (1)		9,000.00
	(2)	3,500.00	15,044.00
	(3)	17,000.00	35,000.00
	VII (1)	162.70	4,781.22
	(2)	168.00	8,540.40
Total		51,606.30	103,722.22
Yugoslavia	V (1)		63,000.00
	(2)	9,045.00	23,315.00
Total		9,045.00	86,315.00
Grand total		17,481,990.68	61,041,791.67

ARMS IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of March 1940:

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Brazil	V (3)	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Canada	I (1)	50.00	
	(4)	35.35	
	IV (2)	9.00	129.35
	V (2)	35.00	
China	I (1)	10.00	
	(2)	5.00	15.00
France	I (2)	1,679.00	
	(3)	3,245.00	
	(4)	18,924.00	23,450.00
	(5)	242.00	
	III (2)	10.00	
	VII (1)	1,350.00	
India	V (2)	265.00	265.00
Mexico	V (1)	1,500.00	1,500.00
Switzerland	V (2)	280.00	280.00
Total			28,639.35

During the month of March, 18 arms import licenses were issued, making a total of 51 such licenses issued during the current year.

CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see pages 119-120 of the *Bulletin* of January 27, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 31)].

SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ($C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$) and other similar nontoxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph, issued by the Secretary of State during March 1940, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Section	Value	Total
67.....	(1)	\$1,737.50	\$93,665.74
	(2)	1,253.00	
	(3)	5,603.00	
	(5)	85,072.24	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above

exported to Cuba during March 1940 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1).....	\$354.20	\$46,506.80
(3).....	7,825.50	
(5).....	38,326.80	

TIN-PLATE SCRAP

The table printed below indicates the number of licenses issued during the year 1940, up to and including the month of March, authorizing the export of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15, 1936, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, together with the number of tons authorized to be exported and the value thereof:

Country of destination	March 1940		3 months ending March 31, 1940	
	Quantity in long tons	Total value	Quantity in long tons	Total value
Japan.....	293	\$5,456.50	2,429	\$46,893.38

During the month of March, 8 tin-plate scrap licenses were issued, making a total of 36 such licenses issued during the current year.

HELIUM

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of March 1940 authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
The Linde Air Products Co.	The O. H. Johns Glass Co.	Canada.	.353	\$48.00

International Conferences, Commissions, etc.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AT ROME

[Released to the press April 20]

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome will convene its Fifteenth General Assembly at that city on May 20, 1940. The President has approved the appointment of the following persons to represent the United States at the meeting:

Chairman of the delegation:

Mr. J. Clyde Marquis, American Member of the Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, and Vice President of the Institute

Delegates on the part of the Government of the United States:

Mr. Loyd V. Steere, Agricultural Attaché, American Embassy, London

Mr. John L. Stewart, Senior Agricultural Economist and Chief, Information Section, Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture

Mrs. Laura Lubin Saqui, New York, N. Y.

Delegate to represent the Commonwealth of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands:

Mr. J. Clyde Marquis

Secretary of the delegation:

Mr. Walter C. Dowling, Third Secretary, American Embassy, Rome.

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome is a permanent organization which acts as a clearinghouse for information on economic, scientific, and technical problems as they affect agriculture. It also supplies national organizations with information on production, prices, and international trade in agricultural products. This Government is a member of the Institute and contributes an annual sum for American participation in its work.

Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press April 20]

Changes in the Foreign Service of the United States since April 6, 1940:

Frank P. Lockhart, of Pittsburg, Tex., counselor of embassy at Peiping, China, has been assigned as consul general at Shanghai, China.

David McK. Key, of Chattanooga, Tenn., second secretary of legation and consul at Ottawa, Canada, has been designated second secretary of embassy at Rome, Italy.

Bertel E. Kuniholm, of Gardner, Mass., consul at Zürich, Switzerland, has been assigned as consul at Reykjavik, Iceland, where an American Consulate will be established.

Edward G. Trueblood, of Evanston, Ill., second secretary of embassy at Santiago, Chile, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Rolland Welch, of Texas, Foreign Service officer, designated as assistant commercial attaché at The Hague, Netherlands, has been designated third secretary of embassy and vice consul at Panamá, Panama, and will serve in dual capacity.

The following have been appointed Foreign Service officers, unclassified; vice consuls of career; and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States; and they have been assigned as vice consuls at the posts indicated:

Donald B. Calder, of New York, N. Y., to Zürich
 Lewis E. Gleeck, Jr., of Chicago, Ill., to Vancouver
 Clark E. Husted, Jr., of Toledo, Ohio, to Naples
 Richard A. Johnson, of Moline, Ill., to Barcelona
 M. Gardon Knox, of Baltimore, Md., to Vienna
 Alfred H. Lovell, Jr., of Ann Arbor, Mich., to Montreal
 Lee D. Randall, of Highland Park, Ill., to Marseille
 Byron B. Snyder, of Los Angeles, Calif., to Genoa
 Wallace W. Stuart, of Greeneville, Tenn., to Halifax
 Joseph J. Wagner, of Jamaica Park, N. Y., to Habana.

Treaty Information

Compiled by the Treaty Division

ARBITRATION AND JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes

Belgium

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated March 11, 1940, the Secretary General received on February 20, 1940, a communication from the Belgian Government informing him in regard to the declarations made by Australia and Canada when adhering to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes of September 26, 1928, that, while taking note of these declarations, the Belgian Government reserves its point of view.

Permanent Court of International Justice

Great Britain

There is quoted below a circular letter from the League of Nations dated March 29, 1940, regarding the termination by Great Britain of its acceptance of the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and its acceptance thereof on new conditions:

"I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the United Kingdom, by a communication dated February 28th, 1940, has transmitted to me a declaration of the same date terminating the acceptance by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice (Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court).

"This declaration reads as follows:

"On the 19th September, 1929, the Right Honourable Arthur Henderson, M. P., at that time His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made the following declaration on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. The declaration was ratified on February 5th, 1930:

"On behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and subject to ratification, I accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, for a period of ten years and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification, other than:

"Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement; and

"Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree; and

"Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom.

"and subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

"On behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, I, Viscount Halifax, His

Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, hereby terminate their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute.

"LONDON. 28th February, 1940.

HALIFAX.'

"By the same communication, His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs transmitted to me a further declaration dated February 28th, 1940, by which, subject to the reservations therein set out, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court for a further period.

"This second declaration reads as follows:

"In my declaration of today's date, I, Viscount Halifax, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced the termination by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court.

"On behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom I now declare that they accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, for a period of five years from today's date and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after February 5th, 1930, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the same date; other than:—

"Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

"Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

"Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of United Kingdom; and

"Disputes arising out of events occurring at a time when His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom were involved in hostilities;

"and subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government reserve the right to re-

quire that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

"LONDON. 28th February, 1940.

HALIFAX.'

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney Which Are To Be Utilized Abroad

Panama

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated April 11, 1940, that on April 10, 1940, the Ambassador of Panama at Washington, signed *ad referendum* on behalf of his Government the Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney Which Are To Be Utilized Abroad, which was opened for signature at the Union on February 17, 1940.

AVIATION

Arrangement With New Zealand for the Importation of Aircraft (Executive Agreement Series No. 167)

By an exchange of notes dated January 30 and February 28, 1940, between the American Consul General at Wellington and the Prime Minister of New Zealand, the United States and New Zealand entered into an arrangement relating to the importation into New Zealand of aircraft and aircraft components manufactured in the United States. The arrangement applies to civil aircraft and aircraft components constructed in the continental United States, including Alaska, and exported to New Zealand as merchandise. The arrangement provides that the competent aeronautical au-

thorities of New Zealand will, upon certain conditions, confer the same validity upon certificates of airworthiness for export issued by the competent aeronautical authorities of the United States for complete aircraft subsequently to be registered in New Zealand and for certain components imported into New Zealand as if such certificates had been issued pursuant to regulations in force on the subject in New Zealand.

The conditions upon which the aeronautical authorities of New Zealand will approve the importation and use of components for which a certificate of airworthiness is not issued are also set forth in the arrangement.

The arrangement became effective on March 1, 1940.

LABOR

Convention of the International Labor Conference

The Netherlands

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated March 21, 1940, the instrument of ratification by the Netherlands of the Convention Concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work in the Principal Mining and Manufacturing Industries, Including Building and Construction, and in Agriculture, adopted by the International Labor Conference at its twenty-fourth session (Geneva, June 2-22, 1938), was registered with the Secretariat on March 9, 1940.

The convention has been ratified by the Union of South Africa, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden.

POSTAL

Universal Postal Convention of 1939

Philippine Islands

The United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands transmitted to the Secretary of State with a communication dated March 8, 1940, the instrument of ratification by the Commonwealth of the Philippines of the Universal Postal Convention, the regulations for its execution, the provisions for air-mail transportation, and their final protocols, signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939. The instrument of ratification, signed by the Director of Posts on January 10, 1940, and by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications on February 26, 1940, will be transmitted to the American Ambassador to Argentina for deposit with the Argentine Government.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Air Navigation: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Liberia.—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed June 14, 1939; effective June 15, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 166. Publication 1444. 3 pp. 5¢.

Diplomatic List, April 1940. Publication 1447. ii, 88 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.